

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

G. F. T.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"I am obliged," said Madame Mantlini, "since our late misfortunes, to pay Miss Knag a great deal of money for having her name in the business," and this observation, intended to soften the hard heart of Mr. Ralph Nickleby, has often come into our mind as we have perused the exquisite contributions of Mr. George Francis Train to the World. But now that we are exactly informed how much Mr. Train did, and how little he got for doing it, we find the commiseration which we felt for the World suddenly transferred to the account of Mr. George Francis Train. We knew that Mr. Train's Irish letters and despatches were of great value, but we had no idea that there were so many of them—a fact which would have been severely impressed upon our wearied mind if we had felt it a duty to read them, and had done that duty without the least regard for probable consequences, cerebral or stomachic. Really, we have not done the hero of the Irish battle full justice. He is not merely brilliant, but prolific. He actually furnished 102 columns of letters and speeches and reports, which he expected to get \$25 per column for writing, but didn't. He actually paid out of his own pocket the sum of \$150 for foreign postage and cable despatches. His bill against the World, therefore, amounts to \$2700 less the amount of an order which he gave for \$50 to S. J. Mean.

There is a certain class of lawyers and public men in the radical party, who ever since the late war began, have professed the doctrine that the "war power" enables Congress to subject civil rights to military jurisdiction at its pleasure. It is upon this doctrine that the reconstruction acts are founded. The best and the conclusive proof of this is that the present Attorney-General—who is a representative of the class to which we have alluded—has officially rested the justification of those acts upon the theory that the war was not ended when either the first of them or any of its supplements were passed, and that the power to arrest, suspend, or disregard the constitutional rights of individuals is the war power. Upon this theory Mr. Hoar undertook to justify trials by military commission of citizens not belonging to the army or navy for offenses which, if committed, were offenses against the civil laws of the land, and not against any laws of war or military power. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than the fact to which we have adverted—that there exists among the radical politicians and lawyers of our time a doctrine that within our Constitution there lies a power by which Congress can at any time annul the practical operation of all those constitutional provisions which secure trial by jury; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right to be protected by "due process of law" in life, liberty, and property. This doctrine has been acted upon, more or less, ever since the war began. It lies at the root of the whole scheme by which the Southern States have been governed since all hostilities and every species of resistance to Federal authority ceased, not only in respect to the corporate and political rights of those States as public bodies, but in respect to the civil rights of the individual inhabitants.

Mr. Train, being excited by his injuries at the hands of the World, has sent us a very long letter, with the request that we will find a place for it in our columns; and should we decline to print it, Mr. Train asks us to send it back to his Private Secretary at some hotel out West; but really, after his dreadful experience with the World, in respect of postage, we think that he should be more careful either of our stamps or his own. The main facts in Mr. Train's letter are: 1st. That he was at the Dunlap House, Jackson, Mo., Ill. when he wrote it. 2d. That he used a lead pencil in writing it, which is nearly fatal to copy in this office. 3d. That he has "150 engagements ahead." 4th. That "he has travelled 238 miles in 248 hours." 5th. That the telegraph, while it reports everything else about him, neglects to mention his "education, morality, and religion," and "sneers at a man who practices what he preaches." Does Mr. George Francis practice what he preaches? If so, he must go through some extraordinary antics, for a nobler rhetorical gymnast does not add to the noise of this noisy world. We have never been able to imagine him upon the platform without a wealth of gestures, without the most spasmodic action of the arms, without convulsive movements of the legs, without disheveled locks, without fire gleaming from his eyes, without short but rapid pedestrian excursions up and down the stage, and without a vocal energy completely Boanergesian. Sometimes we have fancied Mr. Train seventeen feet high, and with the front of Jove himself. He roars. He lightens. He lets off thunderbolts. He suggests Stromboli, Vesuvius, Cotopaxi. He is all that is loud, and he is all that is ignominious. His very phrases are an impious insult. Amelias, the favorite wife of Brigham Young, never tell us! It cannot be that "he practices what he preaches"—at least, not in public, though he may have frightened the ladies of the Revolution dreadfully in private life.

Mr. Train takes pains to inform us that "full houses meet him everywhere in his character of a lunatic and a mountebank," as well as of "a fool" and "a humbug." The other day he addressed the Chicago Chamber of Commerce "for an hour and a half," and delighted everybody. When he was in the land of the Mormons he was no so fortunate. Amelia, the favorite wife of Brigham Young, did not admire him. Neither does Miss Susan B. Anthony. It will always be to us a wonder that a man of such uncommon genius and of an imagination so fertile, of such remarkable eloquence, and of a person so attractive, should be so little a favorite with the ladies. Perhaps it is because he roars too loudly. Our earnest advice to him is to mitigate his thunder.

land. We should have practically acknowledged that our case was fabricated to suit the purposes of the hour. Fortunately we are in no such position to-day. We have acted with perfect impartiality towards all parties. Upon a complaint of the Executive Minister, the gunboats were detained until the circumstances in connection with them could be judicially inquired into. It has now been found that the complaint on the part of Peru cannot be sustained, and Judge Blatchford has ordered the immediate release of the boats.

CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

From the N. Y. World. The usurpations of Congress have for a long time attracted the attention of thoughtful men, who have any regard for the Constitution. One after another, within the past five or six years, the constitutional functions of the executive and judicial departments have been absorbed by the legislative branch; and now there comes a bill, reported by Senator Trumbull, the purpose of which is to destroy the power of the Supreme Court to afford redress to any person who may have been injured in his personal rights by any acts done under the Reconstruction laws by those who were charged with their execution. The fundamental idea that lies at the basis of this bill is that there is a power in our Government—namely, the military power—that is independent of all control; that, whenever Congress sees fit to put that power into exercise, Congress can make it supreme over all the personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and can annul every particle of judicial authority to take cognizance, in any civil or criminal proceeding, of the question whether the constitutional rights of the citizen have been invaded. The people of the United States, or that portion of them who may look to us for defense of constitutional principles, shall have a dispassionate but truthful and searching analysis of this bill; and it shall not be our fault if they do not perceive that it involves exactly what we have attributed to it. There is a certain class of lawyers and public men in the radical party, who ever since the late war began, have professed the doctrine that the "war power" enables Congress to subject civil rights to military jurisdiction at its pleasure. It is upon this doctrine that the reconstruction acts are founded. The best and the conclusive proof of this is that the present Attorney-General—who is a representative of the class to which we have alluded—has officially rested the justification of those acts upon the theory that the war was not ended when either the first of them or any of its supplements were passed, and that the power to arrest, suspend, or disregard the constitutional rights of individuals is the war power. Upon this theory Mr. Hoar undertook to justify trials by military commission of citizens not belonging to the army or navy for offenses which, if committed, were offenses against the civil laws of the land, and not against any laws of war or military power. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than the fact to which we have adverted—that there exists among the radical politicians and lawyers of our time a doctrine that within our Constitution there lies a power by which Congress can at any time annul the practical operation of all those constitutional provisions which secure trial by jury; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right to be protected by "due process of law" in life, liberty, and property. This doctrine has been acted upon, more or less, ever since the war began. It lies at the root of the whole scheme by which the Southern States have been governed since all hostilities and every species of resistance to Federal authority ceased, not only in respect to the corporate and political rights of those States as public bodies, but in respect to the civil rights of the individual inhabitants.

ELECTION REPEATERS—WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

From the N. Y. Herald. The extent to which "repeating" was carried on in the late charter election is bearing its fruit in a quarter hitherto considered inaccessible to influences of this sort. Not only was repeating resorted to, but the "stuffing" and "counting out" processes were largely indulged in, to the serious detriment, not of Republican adversaries, but of erst Democratic friends and collaborators in the old game. This in fact makes what we understand other circumstances a trifling matter and of little consideration one of great consequence. It was a game of Democratic bluff; and the idea of being bluffed and sold, when each party thought they had the game in their own hands, was too bad. There was evidently a screw loose somewhere. Either the one side had miscalculated its opponent's resources, or had not given it credit for being prepared to go in for repeaters to the extent of securing a victory. The fact is that political strategy was never more deftly or successfully practiced than in the recent election. Showing a horse with felt, after King Lear's idea, was a blundering strategy compared with that pursued in some of the wards on Tuesday last by the rival Democratic opponents. In one district, the most interesting of all the field of conflict, the repeaters held in reserve for one candidate were by a ruse brought up to the polls and recorded their votes for their employer's opponent. Here was the bitter bitten with a vengeance, and he bit back in consequence. In the up-town districts the confidence game was very successfully practiced. In one of the districts the defeated candidate asks that his opponent will be magnanimous enough to inform him of the number of votes cast for him that were counted in the interest of his opponent, pledging himself to take no action in the matter. In another (a new district) the defeated candidate for police justice protests against the action of the inspectors and canvassers, confident that not only has he suffered a defeat through fraud, but that his opponent, the majority of the voters of the district, have been grossly cheated of their right of suffrage. And so it is throughout all the districts and wards of the city. Now, what is the remedy for this most outrageous state of affairs? In what way can the purity of the ballot-box be restored, and the electors of the city assured that their votes are honestly counted and appropriately recorded for the candidates of their choice? Only through legislation, not confined merely to measures passed at Albany, but to legislation in Congress—a broad and comprehensive scheme of legislation, embracing the national points in the question, and the local ones with regard to the political machinery in the city and State. This system of fraudulent voting is increasing in our midst. The result, as seen in the late election, is pregnant with warning to the dominant party itself and to its partisans, and the remedy, to be effectual, must strike at the very root of the evil. Legislation is the first thing necessary, and the citizens, if they value the franchise—the right and prerogative of freemen—will see to it that when their representatives meet at Albany this question will be taken up and effectually disposed of.

TRIUMPH OF SPANISH TYRANNY ON AMERICAN SOIL.

From the N. Y. Sun. The triumph of Spanish influence in the administration, nominally of General Grant, but really of Hamilton Fish, is consummated. The thirty Spanish gunboats built here and at Mystic to operate against Cuba, but ostentatiously seized by the Government four months ago and kept under guard ever since, were released on Friday by orders from Washington. The Hon. Hamilton Fish has directed that they shall be surrendered to the Spanish agents, and they will now be free to proceed on their work against the patriots of Cuba. If the Republican cause there is put down, and slavery and the African slave trade finally re-established, the credit of it will be due to the Secretary of State, whose advice controls General Grant, and to Sidney Webster, hired lawyer of the Spanish Government, who influences his father-in-law, Secretary Fish. The neutrality law, under which the administration pretends to act, was finally enacted in 1818. The Spanish colonies of South America were in revolt, and the United States sympathized with them. It was an earnest and not a hypocritical sympathy. The law was framed to embody and proclaim this feeling, and to secure to all American colonies struggling for independence and self-government all the rights of belligerents through the operation of our courts, whether the President had recognized the fact of their revolt and their warfare or not. It was intended to cover just such cases as the present case of Cuba; and accordingly, when a Venezuelan cruiser captured a Spanish vessel and brought her into New Orleans, she was held to be lawful prize, though the President had not in any way recognized the insurgent colony of Ven-

zuela, and though the fact that the people of Venezuela were warring against the mother country was known only by public notoriety, and was not proved by any ordinary legal evidence. But that was in a time when James Monroe was President and John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State. Then the President knew his duty, and the Secretary had not a Spanish lawyer with forty thousand dollars fees for his son-in-law.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

From the London Saturday Review. It appears from the last returns that the German emigrants landing in New York exceeded in number the total amount of both English and Irish emigrants landing there. They are in round numbers 130,000 Germans who landed in New York in a year, while there are about 60,000 English, and as many Irish. The United States are receiving within their pale an accession of newcomers of whom only one in four belongs to the old race which is still the governing race in America, and from which the law, the religion, and the Constitution of the Union are mainly derived. This exodus of Germans must have a most important effect one day both on the country they go to and on the country they leave. And the emigration of Germans to America is only one part of a great whole. Everywhere throughout the globe Germans are pushing their way. It is said that the North German Confederation in treaty with Holland for the purchase of one of the Banda Islands, and the reason given is that so much of the coasting trade in the Eastern seas of Asia has fallen into the hands of Germans that it becomes necessary that some local centre should be created for the protection of their interests. In every part of South America Germans are creeping into business, and competing successfully with their older rivals. They are not ambitious or pretentious, and it is because they are content to begin in a humble way that they succeed. They will live on much less an empire on which the sun shall not set. They prefer to leave to others the trouble of conquering and ruling. They neither aspire to make nor to unmake constitutions; they keep themselves beneath the notice of revolutionary chiefs, and are entirely indifferent as to who the President of the day may be. All they ask is to be allowed to lead their little enthusiastic and sentimentalities, to drink a moderate amount of beer, and to make money. This vast irruption of orderly, industrious, unassuming, but in no way contemptible, people must add a strange but valuable element to the countries into which they pour. There are no emigrants parallel to them. Frenchmen do not emigrate at all, or are perfectly wretched if they do. Russians over-seas produce great results as Germans, English, or Irish. The English go out as a conquering, enterprising race, to seize on the earth and hold it; the Irish go out partly to share in the spoils of the English, partly to kick up a row and promote the cause of general disturbance. But the Germans go out because they like going, and because they can make emigration profitable and pleasant, if other people will take the trouble of empire and of getting up public excitement of their hands. And yet, wherever they go, they have a certain weight and influence. They hang together, and this gives them importance; they are friendly, quiet, thriving people; they commit few crimes, and they provoke few enemies. The real Yankee hates the Irishman very often, owing that he is useful, but getting weary of his rowdy, noisy, anarchical ways; but he never hates the German. He laughs at him, and thinks him of a lower type than himself, but he has no bitterness against him. The Breitmarm Ballads show that the Germans seem odd, and perhaps ridiculous, to many Americans, but still they breathe a kindly spirit towards the consumers of lager beer.

So great is the power of assimilation which the Union possesses, with its vast area, its unoccupied lands, its free institutions, and its tenacity which the governing race exhibits in clinging to its old political ideas, that neither the Irish element nor the German element has as yet shown itself in a separate form, acting in a distinct manner, and producing a distinct vote. We hear of politicians doing and saying this or that to catch the Irish vote or the German vote, but neither Irish nor Germans affect the policy of the States in any very decisive way. Still these elements are becoming rapidly so considerable that Americans may reflect with pleasure that they are antagonistic, and that, if the present proportion of emigrants is preserved, the German must before long preponderate. Of all non-English races the German is nearest to the English, in harmony with it, and most easily guided by it. A great German colony and a German nation might fail, for the Germans, from their history and their position on the continent, have no notion of government except through soldiers and officials. But they are excessively tractable, and have a turn of mind which suits free institutions. While the Irish element was always leaning towards the South during the war, the German element was firmly Republican, and strongly upheld the Union. The Germans may be looked on as the subordinate allies of the English race, numerous, conservative, and prosperous. In the foreign policy of the Union they are strongly for peace, and they have the merit of feeling no enmity against England. They

may be trusted to do all they can to repress the inconvenient activity of Fenians, and to avoid a war for war's sake. They are also valuable to the United States in another way. They are almost to a man idealists and friends of free thought. They resist the pressure of American sects, and they content against the weary mediocrity and intellectual poverty of republican societies. A population that is very steady and industrious and unambitious, and which yet talks much nonsense, and uses bigger words and a higher philosophical language than it understands, which carries a sort of babyish poetry into family life, and which, Philistine in its way of living, is by no means Philistine in its conception of the relative value of the different parts of human life, may be easily understood to contribute something to American society that is greatly needed. Germans are always ready for education; for music, for art, for talk about music and art, and generally speaking, for all that the natural heart of the unclaimed Englishman detests. The best part of Manchester society consists of the German families settled there, and the Union is a sort of magnified and glorified Manchester. The tyranny of religious cliques, again, is eminently distasteful to Germans, while, unfortunately, it is only by constant efforts that it is partially repressed in England. It might easily grow rampant in the States, but the Germans will do their best to prevent it. Perhaps, for their own sake, it might be wished that Germany, in a country, might have definite views of religion, but at any rate, whether they are nominally Protestant or Catholic, they all seem to set themselves most resolutely against every kind of religious interference. Thus in every way the Union gains by receiving them, and may congratulate itself that they come in twice as great a quantity as emigrants from any other nation. At any rate, if they are not all that could be desired when they land, they are capable of being assimilated or improved to a remarkable degree. Lord Carnarvon, we believe, lately stated that Germany in the opinion of the land that drove Germans to emigrate. Whether this cause operates largely, or whether it operates at all, we have no means of knowing; but poverty, from one cause or other, is of course the main reason why people emigrate from every country. In Ireland the mass of the emigrants have not been holders of the soil at all, but laborers, and it is probable that the same may to a great extent be true of Germany. But other causes have also helped to swell the tide of emigration, of which fear and hatred of the conscription has been far the most active. The emigrants have longed to live in a country where their time was not wasted, their business suspended, and their homes invaded by the drill sergeant. The United States have also afforded a refuge to thousands of Germans whose political views were entirely opposed to those of the Governments under which they were born. It has lately been remarked by a French writer that the history of France has greatly differed from that of England, owing to the fact that, England being a colonizing country, her violent republicans have gone off and left England comparatively conservative, while France, not being a colonizing country, has retained her violent republicans continually in her bosom. There can be little doubt that this is true, and that the American colonies acted as a safety valve while the modern Constitution of England was in the process of formation, and that if Frenchmen had been in the habit of going abroad, there would not be so many irreconcilables at Paris. Germany has also, we may be sure, got rid of many troubled and troublesome spirits in the same way. Their yearnings for republican government have been gratified, and their own country has at least been the quieter for their absence. An old society, that is at the same time a colonizing or emigrating society, must be a much more tranquil and more contented society than one in which every one stays where he was born. Ireland, in point of decency and good order, is not much to boast of at present; but its state would have been ten times as bad if all the Fenians had stayed at home, and if the pressure of population on subsistence had not been mitigated by a large exodus of emigrants. As a matter of theory, we should have thought that Lord Carnarvon, if right in his facts, was wrong in his deductions, and that if the Germans are driven to emigrate by subdivision, this may show not that subdivision is always bad, but that the evils of subdivision may be averted if the superabundant population emigrates. However this may be, the tendency of emigration is to make the mother country conservative, and Germany has naturally felt the influence of this source of tranquillity. Emigration also tends to make Germany conservative, in the sense that it induces the nation to take a more firm and concentrated of its strength which will command universal respect. Germans are not at all inclined to arrogate to themselves the rights of pre-eminent citizenship which Lord Palmerston so fervently believed belonged to the nature of things to Englishmen; but they are quite sensible of the enormous advantages which dwellers in foreign lands derive from the fact that the country of their birth is generally respected and feared. That there should be such a body as the North-German Confederation to buy one of the Banda Islands is a result of Sadava which must be precious to the German patriot. But the fruits of Sadava can only be reaped if the dissolving forces constantly at work in Germany are kept firmly in check. The primary effects of emigration on a country like Germany are, therefore, conservative because emigration enforces the wisdom and necessity of consolidating national strength, as well as because it removes a disturbing and dangerous element of the population, and lessens poverty and distress. But probably in time it may act the other way, as it has acted in the case of England. Emigration in the seventeenth century made England conservative in the sense that it preserved her colonies as much for the preservation of her colonies as for anything else, fought her way to the position of a first-rate power. But after this period of tranquil growth and active consolidation was passed, England began to feel an impetus towards political change from the transatlantic territories whither she had sent her emigrants. Some day or other, in the same way, the millions of German Republicans in the United States will probably affect the home politics of Germany. Whether they will do this beneficially or not, it is useless to speculate now, but for the present the stream of emigration from Germany to America seems clearly advantageous to both countries.

COAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION OF THE NOW REUNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BETHANY, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPER STS.

FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, NOW BEING HELD IN HORTICULTURAL HALL, FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. Either Money or Goods may be sent to the Executive Committee, at the Hall. A very excellent MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every evening. 12 1/2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. YOUNG FOLKS SERIES. AFTERNOON LECTURES, BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS FRIENDS, on the day time, as follows: On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11, "UNDER THE EQUATOR." On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AROUND THE WORLD." On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LONDON AND THE GREAT BRITAIN."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other articles. Admission to each Lecture... 25 cents. Reserved seats (extra)... 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the office of the Academy, No. 225 Chestnut Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES. ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA. He will deliver his celebrated oration on "DANIEL O'CONNELL." Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at GALLERIES, No. 22 CHESTNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8. Orchestral Prelude at 7:30. 12 1/2

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year. 12 1/2

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS.

Office, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, due on or before the 15th inst., payable in cash on the 15th inst. at the office of the Treasurer, No. 225 Chestnut Street. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 225 Chestnut Street. 12 1/2

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. Consigns due the 15th inst. on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date. S. SHERPHEAR, Treasurer. 12 1/2

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 1/2

EVERY ONE INTENDING TO PURCHASE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Call and see the Parham Sewing Machines before investing. No. 734 CHESTNUT Street, between Second and Third Streets. 12 1/2

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP.

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use softens the skin delicately, soot and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. 24 No. 34 CHESTNUT Street. 12 1/2

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR OF THE COLTON Dental Association.

is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and attention to the study of dentistry, and who, by fresh nitrous oxide gas, OXIDE, 91 WALNUT St. 12 1/2

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devotes their whole time and attention to extracting teeth without pain. Office, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 1/2

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LONDON. CAPITAL, £200,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 12 1/2

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous in its effects; it dyes the hair, restores its natural color, and effects of long dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and grocers. 47 WALL Street, New York. 12 1/2

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF New Goods.

Suitable for the Season, just received. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 1/2 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. 12 1/2

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 225 South SIXTEENTH Street. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, and SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS, SEA PER DOZENS. 12 1/2

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. 12 1/2

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1225 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh Street. No. 1225 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh Street. 12 1/2

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.

J. B. KIMES (No. 110) CHESTNUT Street. 12 1/2